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FOR ACTION

COUNTRY PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATION*

El Salvador

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the country programme of El Salvador for the period 1992-1996 in the amount of $5,000,000 from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $1,000,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

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* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1991, will be contained in the "Summary of 1992 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.2 and Add.1).

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THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

1. A review of the status of women and children in El Salvador must take into account the civil conflict that has raged since 1979, producing at least 70,000 deaths, 500,000 displaced persons and approximately 1 million refugees. The economic impact of the war has also taken its toll. According to an August 1989 World Bank report, in 1988 and 1989, the armed conflict alone accounted for more than 37 per cent of the national budget. During the same period, social programme investments decreased from 44 to 24 per cent of the budget. According to a working paper by the Salvadorian Foundation for Economic and Social Development, this has resulted in a deterioration of basic services infrastructure, including health and education.

2. The cost of the war, the drop in the international price of coffee, increased foreign debt and the declining Central American market for foreign goods have devastated El Salvador socio-economically. With 5.2 million people squeezed into 21,000 square kilometres, El Salvador is the most densely populated country in the Americas region. An estimated 65 per cent of the total population lives in poverty, with 35 per cent in extreme poverty. Currently, 47 per cent of the population is under 16 years of age and more than 40 per cent of households are headed by women owing to internal displacement, male migration, military recruitment and exile. The International Commission for the Recuperation and Development of Central America estimated that by 1989, an estimated 575,000 Salvadorians were living in the United States.

3. El Salvador's infant mortality rate (IMR) is still high despite improvements in the past decade. IMR is markedly higher in rural areas, and in inverse ratio to the mothers' education and literacy levels. About 70 per cent of deaths of children under five years of age occur during the first year of life, with 50 per cent in the first month. Leading causes of under-five mortality are acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoeal diseases, with immuno-preventible diseases still a significant factor. The fact that fewer than 1 per cent of infants under four months old are exclusively breast-fed greatly augments IMR. High maternal and neonatal mortality rates reflect limited access to prenatal care, anaemia, lack of personnel and adequate health coverage to address pregnancy and childbirth problems, excessive female workload and low birth weight (only 30 per cent of births occur in government health establishments).

4. An estimated 50 per cent of the economically active population is functionally illiterate, and 30 per cent is totally illiterate. Low coverage of basic educational services, curricula deemed as irrelevant and poor teaching methods are seen as major factors contributing to the low level of primary education attainment, particularly in rural areas. Only 14 per cent of pre-school-aged children are covered by formal pre-school education services, and most of these are in private schools.

5. In contrast to urban areas, where 84 per cent of the population has access to safe water, in rural areas only 19 per cent of the population has access to clean water. Compounding this problem is the depletion of water resources owing to indiscriminate deforestation. An estimated 82 per cent of the urban population has access to adequate sanitation facilities, compared with only 43 per cent of the rural population.

6. The civil war and economic crisis have dramatically increased the number of children living in especially difficult circumstances. This is evident from the hundreds of thousands of children who have been displaced, become refugees, been wounded, been abandoned, are institutionalized or are living as street children.

PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1988-1991

7. The overall objective of this period of cooperation was to reduce infant mortality and improve the health, development and well-being of children and women. Major lines of intervention focused on the provision of basic services in selected poverty and conflict areas, and on child-related advocacy and mobilization. To this end, 78 out of a total of 262 poor municipalities identified by the ministries of health and education were prioritized in the UNICEF programme of cooperation. Subregional initiatives in the areas of child health, water supply and sanitation and children in especially difficult circumstances further strengthened and complemented the country programme interventions.

Child survival and primary health care

8. UNICEF-supported health interventions in El Salvador were implemented as part of the subregional child survival programme funded by the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Government of Italy. Through this programme, support was provided for strengthening health infrastructure and improving maternal and child health (MCH) care services such as immunization, the control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD) and use of oral rehydration salts (ORS), the control of ARI, the promotion of breast-feeding, health education and growth monitoring and development. Activities included training of health personnel and traditional birth attendants, provision of basic supplies and equipment, strengthening of local capacity for health planning and programming skills, promotion of increased community participation and monitoring and evaluation through sentinel sites.

9. A major achievement during this period was a 76 per cent immunization coverage - the near-attainment of the universal child immunization goal. Temporary cease-fires or "days of tranquility" observed by both sides of the civil conflict permitted the national vaccination campaign to extend coverage of the expanded programme on immunization (EPI) to all areas of the country and to enhance regular immunization programmes. This major social mobilization effort could not have been accomplished without the involvement of the Catholic Church and others who were instrumental in organizing the 17 "days of

tranquility". Additional accomplishments included the wide-scale distribution of vitamin A, breast-feeding promotion, work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and ministerial committees to review and modify curricula, and cooperation with the San Salvador Metropolitan Health Region to assist areas most affected by the 1986 earthquake.

Basic education

10. UNICEF supported interventions aimed at increasing access of displaced families and the poorest sectors in urban and rural areas to basic education services. Projects such as literacy by radio, "active school" (escuela activa) and the integral child care project (proyecto de atención integral al niño), all of which use innovative approaches, received UNICEF assistance.

11. The escuela activa multi-grade school incorporates flexible curricula, schedules and calendars to meet the needs of children, particularly in rural areas during harvest time. UNICEF provided support for teacher training, curriculum reform and teaching materials. UNICEF assistance for the literacy by radio project, initiated by the Catholic Church in 1986, and the integral child care project resulted in an expansion of coverage of these services and included training of promoters, printing of training and teaching materials, technical assistance and provision of basic educational supplies and equipment. Through these projects access to pre-school, primary and adult literacy has been provided to over 500,000 beneficiaries.

12. Evaluation of these projects has shown their effectiveness in reaching neglected groups. Using the experience and methodologies generated from these projects, programmes in early childhood education and primary education were developed and incorporated in the 1991-1994 National Education Plan of the Government of El Salvador for implementation nationwide with funding from the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Water supply and environmental sanitation

13. UNICEF-supported interventions aimed at promoting increased community participation and showing the feasibility of adopting alternative low-cost technologies for increased access to clean water supply and excreta disposal services. To this end, UNICEF support was provided for demonstration projects introducing dry compost latrines and local hand-pump production by beneficiary families. In 1990 alone, over 20,000 people benefited from the construction of 4,000 family latrines and the installation of 25 gravity-fed water systems. In addition, over 1,500 polyvinyl chloride hand-pumps for shallow wells were supplied. Owing to the success of these projects, the Government of El Salvador, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Salvadorian Social Investment Fund have committed funds to expand these interventions further.

Displaced families

14. UNICEF placed priority on the provision of clothing, shelter, education, health care, water supply and sanitation and on income-generating activities. Support was also provided to enhance the operational capacity of NGOs working with persons internally displaced by the war.

Advocacy and policy development

15. UNICEF advocated strongly for the adoption of social policies aimed at alleviating the economic and social impact of economic adjustment policies on the most vulnerable groups. Policy and planning support were also provided for implementing a decentralization programme in the social sector with the Salvadorian Institute for Municipal Development. The decentralization process yielded alliances between municipalities and other United Nations agencies, USAID, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation and several NGOs, which will be strengthened in the next period of cooperation. In 1991, UNICEF, in close coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), also provided technical assistance for the preparation of the National Programme of Action signed at Tegucigalpa in December 1991.

16. The National Programme of Action, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (both ratified by the Government of El Salvador) will provide a solid legal and policy framework for further advocacy and policy development activities on behalf of children and women during the new period of cooperation.

Communication and social mobilization

17. Communication and social mobilization activities focused on: (a) increasing public awareness of the needs of children; (b) mobilizing various sectors of society (governmental and non-governmental) around child-related issues; and (c) supporting specific sectoral programme interventions. Achievements included the creation of a parliamentary commission for children, women and the family; increasing media coverage of the situation of children and women in El Salvador; ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and private sector participation in the distribution of ORS to remote areas of the country. In addition, a transnational company assisted in the design and implementation of a social indicators database.

Monitoring and evaluation

18. Sentinel site methodology was introduced to monitor child health indicators in programme intervention areas, which also helped to identify areas where additional efforts are still required. In addition, support was provided to the Ministry of Planning for the development and implementation of a social indicators system. This system will be further developed during the

new period of cooperation in order to monitor projects from municipal to central levels and to provide policy makers with reliable information for planning and evaluating programmes. Information generated by the system will also help monitor progress towards the achievement of National Programme of Action goals.

Lessons learned

19. Implementation of several components of the child survival programme revealed difficulties in coordination and communication which hampered the field operations of health workers. These problems will need to be addressed in the new programme of cooperation, and more attention will need to be placed on strengthening local level logistical, administrative and supervisory capacities. In addition, greater emphasis will need to be placed on improved coordination and mobilization of community, government and NGO resources for achieving health goals. In this regard, the positive experience of the National Immunization Committee, comprising several government and non-governmental partners, could serve as an example for intersectoral coordination and mobilization of resources.

20. To ensure programme sustainability over the long term, the Government must be encouraged to increase progressively its percentage of cost-sharing of programmes. In addition, cost-recovery factors will need to be considered in decentralization plans in order to ensure longer-term sustainability possibilities.

21. In summary, greater emphasis will need to be placed on: municipal government capacity-building; increased community participation and mobilization of resources in basic services programmes; and improved inter-agency cooperation.

22. The main thrust of the country programme for the period 1992-1996 is framed within the subregional initiatives for: (a) integrated primary health care (PHC); (b) education for development; (c) children in especially difficult circumstances; and (d) water supply, sanitation and environmental education. In addition, complementary interventions have been developed to respond to country-specific problems and needs and to support the implementation of the El Salvador National Programme of Action.

23. The structure of the proposed programme of cooperation, which has been developed within the framework of the Government's Economic and Social Development Plan (1989-1994), anticipates new opportunities that may arise as a result of the peace process. Major lines of intervention identified in this programme will still pertain, although it might be necessary to mobilize additional resources once a permanent cease-fire is in place and the national reconstruction plan in effect.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1992-1996

Recommended general resources: $5,000,000
Supplementary funding: $1,000,000

Recommended programme cooperation a/

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	General resources	Supplementary funds b/	Total
Support to national policies	225	-	225
Health	1 500	-	1 500
Nutrition	750	-	750
Basic education	750	-	750
Children in especially difficult circumstances	400	-	400
Basic services in priority areas	250	1 000	1 250
Social mobilization and advocacy	375	-	375
Programme support	750	-	750
Total	5 000	1 000	6 000

a/ The breakdown for estimated yearly expenditures is given in table 3.

b/ In addition, there are also funded supplementary funding projects shown in table 3.

24. The goal of the country programme will be to accelerate reductions in infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity through cooperation in national programmes, and through intensive cooperation in selected geographical areas, with a focus on reaching the most disadvantaged families.

25. The country programme also aims to protect and improve the development and well-being of children and their environment. Special emphasis will be placed on promoting implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, strengthening national policies addressing the survival and welfare of children and women, and building national and local-level capacity for implementing programmes aimed at meeting the goals outlined in the National Programme of Action.

26. The proposed overall strategy is based on the development and strengthening of sector efficiency; close intersectoral and inter-agency coordination through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy; strong advocacy and social mobilization efforts promoting increased awareness of the special needs of children; support for decentralization efforts; and technical assistance for compensatory programmes to protect the needs of children and women during structural adjustment.

Support to national policies

27. This programme is national in scope and aims: (a) to promote and strengthen social policies addressing vulnerable groups and, in particular, those intended to improve the situation of children and women; and (b) to mobilize additional resources for interventions aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable groups. The programme will be implemented in collaboration with the National Family Secretariat, the Salvadorian Children's Council, Parliament, the Social Investment Fund, the Institute for Municipal Development, the Ministries of Health, Education and Planning, and selected NGOs. Technical assistance, advocacy, training and monitoring activities will be supported by UNICEF.

Health

28. UNICEF-supported MCH interventions aim to reduce infant and child mortality and morbidity rates by focusing on: (a) prenatal care; (b) childbirth and newborn care; (c) childhood growth and development monitoring; (d) CDD and ARI; and (e) sustaining and expanding immunization coverage. In addition, support will be provided to strengthen health information systems and monitoring and evaluation activities. The programme will be implemented in 78 high-risk municipalities prior to its expansion throughout the country. Immunization and CDD interventions will have national coverage from the outset.

29. Special consideration will be given to strengthening the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of regional and local health systems; mobilizing available resources for financial investments in preventive, primary-level services; community participation; multisectoral and inter-institutional coordination, particularly with the interministerial and intersectoral child survival committees, including NGOs and private sector organizations; communication and social mobilization activities to increase demand for health services and, in particular, MCH services; inter-agency cooperation and coordination of activities with the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), as well as bilateral cooperation agencies.

30. In line with the National Programme of Action, specific mid-term objectives for 1994 include: reducing under-five child mortality and maternal mortality rates by 10 and 15 per cent, respectively; decreasing the number of low-birth-weight babies to 10 per cent; achieving and maintaining 85 per cent immunization coverage against the six major immuno-preventable diseases among children under one year of age; eradicating poliomyelitis and neonatal tetanus; increasing the coverage of childbirth cases assisted by trained staff to 50 per cent; increasing the coverage of oral rehydration therapy to 70 per cent and reducing child mortality caused by diarrhoea by 10 per cent; and reducing acute respiratory disease cases by 5 per cent.

Nutrition

31. This programme, which will be implemented in 78 prioritized municipalities, aims to reduce moderate and severe protein energy malnutrition in children under five years of age by 25 per cent; eliminate progressively iodine and vitamin A deficiency disorders; and promote exclusive breast-feeding during the first four to six months of life among 90 per cent of all newborns.

32. These objectives will be pursued through two major programmatic thrusts: household food security and applied nutrition. Programme strategies and actions will include: support to government and non-governmental institutions for the development of food security policies and indicators for monitoring the nutritional status of children in high-risk areas; promotion of increased participation of municipalities, communities and women in the planning and implementation of food production and nutritional surveillance activities; promotion of the "baby-friendly" hospital initiative; nutrition education, including correct weaning practices; and control of micronutrient deficiencies. These interventions will be further complemented by convergence of other UNICEF-supported programme activities in these municipalities. To this end, UNICEF will promote increased intersectoral cooperation at the local level in the delivery of health, water supply and sanitation, education and other services. In addition, UNICEF will collaborate with other agencies such as WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and PAHO/INCAP in order to avoid duplication of activities in these municipalities.

Education for development

33. The main objective of this programme is to increase the coverage of pre-school and basic education services. These services will be targeted at poverty areas. A strategic element of the programme is the promotion of community participation in the delivery and management of these services, and the development of non-formal and flexible models of basic education services. Implementing partners will include municipal Governments, the Ministry of Education, selected NGOs and the Catholic Church (Office of the Archbishop in San Salvador).

34. Major lines of intervention will include pre-school education, basic (primary) education, adult literacy and childhood disabilities. A fifth component, institutional development/support to national education policies, will be developed at the national level. UNICEF technical and material support will be provided for training of personnel, strengthening of teacher-training programmes, improving monitoring and evaluation systems, and supplies and equipment.

35. More specifically, the programme will aim: (a) to increase pre-school services from 15 to 30 per cent coverage of children four to six years of age, thereby benefiting an estimated 60,000 children by 1996; (b) to provide basic educational services for an additional 40,000 children currently outside of the formal school system by promoting the "active school" model; (c) to strengthen and expand the literacy by radio project in order to reduce illiteracy levels in the prioritized municipalities; and (d) to assist the Ministry of Education in the development of pre-school and basic education projects emphasizing childhood disabilities. In this regard, emphasis will be placed on the link between formal and non-formal education, focusing in particular on the early detection of disabilities.

36. At the national level, the institutional development/support to national education policies project will cooperate with the Ministry of Education to support actions leading to qualitative and quantitative educational improvements, particularly at the pre-school and elementary level. Curricula revision will consider the findings of the UNICEF-supported study, "Roles and stereotypes in school texts", to diminish gender bias against girls and women.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

37. The overall objectives of this programme are to develop flexible and sustainable care models that may be applied on a national scale through gradual extension of coverage, and to increase public awareness of the needs of children in especially difficult circumstances. Implementing partners will include such government institutions as the Ministries of Education, Health and Justice and the civil police, as well as NGOs.

38. Programme interventions will focus on street children, children in armed conflicts, child labour, institutionalized children and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

39. Activities involving street children will initially be implemented in the capital city, benefiting between 200 and 300 street children, and will aim to reduce the risks of street children resorting to drug addiction, delinquency, prostitution, etc. These children will be ensured increased access to basic services through alternative models of care, including street educators, open homes, parents' schools and occupational workshops.

40. A project for children in armed conflicts will be developed nationwide in communities of displaced and refugee families, with a beneficiary population of 10,000 children under six years of age. The major objective of this project is the psychological and physical rehabilitation of child victims of armed conflict. UNICEF assistance will be provided for the training of teachers and parents to respond to the special developmental, educational and health needs of children traumatized by war; establishment of community pharmacies; and construction of over 200 playgrounds for displaced and refugee children.

41. A child labour project will target 100,000 urban children working in the informal sector of San Salvador. It will assist them through the provision of professional training, education, PHC services and the promotion of employment opportunities. In addition, the project will support the development of policies and legislation aimed at protecting working children.

42. Finally, an institutionalized children's project, benefiting 7,000 children, will be developed nationwide, covering all children's institutions. The project will promote a more human model of care in these institutions, as well as more open government policies and educational methodologies directed towards institutionalized children. Government institutions, the police force and NGOs will also be familiarized with the Convention on the Rights of the Child to facilitate its implementation.

Basic services in priority areas

43. The success of the Government's "social development strategy" rests not only on peace and economic stabilization, but also on cost-effective basic services that can improve the quality of life of traditionally marginal urban settlements and poor rural communities. This programme, which will be implemented in 78 prioritized municipalities, aims to strengthen government decentralization efforts by enhancing the capacity of municipalities to plan, target and implement social projects and programmes aimed at improving the health and well-being of children and women. The programme will be strengthened by targeted sectoral interventions of other UNICEF-supported programmes.

44. In addition, expanding on initiatives currently under way, the programme will encourage and train community members to be active participants in service delivery at the local level.

45. UNICEF assistance will include: (a) support for the development of a social information/social indicators system that can be managed at the municipal level and will be used to monitor progress towards meeting National Programme of Action goals and to help identify high-risk extreme poverty areas for targeting social projects; (b) strengthening intersectoral coordination and convergence of other UNICEF-supported programme activities to support basic service priorities identified by the municipalities; (c) promotion and development of social projects based on community-identified needs for funding through the Social Investment Fund and other possible resources; (d) training of personnel and strengthening of the Salvadorian Institute for Municipal Development; and (e) community-based training in health and education.

Social mobilization and communication

46. Building on the experience and success generated by the EPI mobilization campaign in El Salvador, this programme cuts across the entire country programme with a social mobilization and communication strategy aimed at facilitating the implementation of other programmes through increased community participation and greater awareness of other partners as to the goals of UNICEF assistance.

47. The programme, which will be national in scope, will work with the media, particularly radio, and NGOs to create increased awareness of the needs of children and to establish alliances for achieving the country programme goals. UNICEF assistance will also be provided for the design, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social communication interventions supporting 12 projects selected from the 1992-1996 country programme of cooperation. These activities will be further complemented by the subregional social mobilization programme.

48. Major lines of intervention will include: (a) support for the establishment of mechanisms to monitor progress in the implementation of the National Programme of Action for children; (b) advocacy and technical support for compensatory programmes aimed at targeting the most vulnerable groups and, in particular, children and women; (c) support for a review of national legislation with a view to improving women's legal status in El Salvador and bringing it in line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and (d) technical support for the Parliamentary Commission on Children, Women and the Family to improve legislation on children, and to promote children's issues and projects in parliament.

Water supply and sanitation

49. The overall objective of this programme is to assist the Government of El Salvador to achieve the goal of 80 per cent access to clean water and adequate environmental sanitation by the year 2000. The UNICEF-supported interventions during 1992-1996 will be implemented in 78 prioritized municipalities and aim to reduce the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases; strengthen the water supply and environmental sanitation and protection component of formal and non-formal education programmes; support the National Committee for Environmental Protection, particularly with regard to deforestation prevention activities; and assist with the development and adoption of low-cost, appropriate technologies to improve coverage levels of the population living in extreme poverty.

50. The technological parameters of the programme emphasize simplicity of operation and maintenance, and ease of community administration. With that in mind, the programme envisions construction of 2,500 wells with high-flow, low structural resistance hand-pumps and chlorine-dispersing accessories; 20 roof rainwater collection systems; 40 mini-aqueducts making maximum use of gravity-fed ground water sources; and 25,000 dry compost pit latrines. In addition, 250 community leaders, 500 groups of women and 500 youth groups will receive training in hygiene and environmental education and water systems maintenance. Programme support will include monitoring and evaluation, social mobilization and advocacy, institutional capacity-building with an emphasis on municipal-level capacity and appropriate technology development.

51. Programme strategies and actions will emphasize community participation, particularly of women, in all facets of the planning, development and maintenance of the water supply and sanitation systems, and on a strong health education component. The programme will receive subregional funds and will be implemented in coordination with the Salvadorian Institute for Municipal Development; municipalities, NGOs and the combined efforts of other United Nations agencies, international banks and bilateral institutions.

Monitoring and evaluation

52. UNICEF will monitor the implementation of the proposed programmes through on-site visits and through the establishment of indicators for monitoring the progress of each of the proposed programmes. Given the positive experiences of the sentinel site methodology in monitoring and evaluating health programmes, the inclusion of additional indicators in that methodology is anticipated in order to widen its scope. This, in addition to the social indicators system referred to in paragraph 18 above, will also be used to help monitor the targets of the National Programme of Action signed by the Government of El Salvador in December 1991.

53. During the course of the proposed programme of cooperation, the water supply and sanitation and children in especially difficult circumstances programmes will be evaluated. In addition, communication materials will be validated and tested prior to broad diffusion.

Programme support

54. UNICEF will be challenged in technically assisting, supervising and implementing such wide-ranging work. The El Salvador sub-office, supported by the Guatemala area office, has budgeted programme funds to ensure adequate technical, administrative and logistical support for the implementation of the proposed country programme. This will be achieved through the deployment of project staff in certain sectoral areas and the use of technical consultants on a temporary basis for specific thematic issues. In addition, the increased size of the country programme calls for strengthening the capacity of the UNICEF operations unit (finance and administration) in El Salvador.

Cooperation with other United Nations organizations

55. The country programme will be closely coordinated with other United Nations agencies. Ongoing cooperation with PAHO/WHO, UNDP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will be strengthened. Efforts will also be made to coordinate activities with NGOs operating in the same areas as UNICEF.

TABLE 1. BASIC STATISTICS ON CHILDREN AND WOMEN

El Salvador (1990 and earlier years) UNICEF country classification

Under-five mortality rate	87	(1990)	High U5MR
Infant mortality rate	59	(1990)	High IMR
GNP per capita	$ 1100	(1990)	Lower-middle GNP
Total population	5252.0 Thousands	(1990)	

KEY INDICATORS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT		1970	1980	1985	1990
Births	(thousands)	157	179	177	191
Infant deaths (under 1)	(thousands)	18	15	13	11
Under-five deaths	(thousands)	26	22	16	17
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		165	122	93	87
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births)		114	84	71	59

		About 1980	Most recent
Underweight children (under 5) (% weight for age, 1980/1988)	Moderate & severe	..	15
	Severe	..	..
Babies with low birth weight (%, 1979/1987)		13	15*
% of primary school children reaching final grade (1980/1987)		..	31

NUTRITION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Mothers breast-feeding at 3/6/12 months (%, 1977-79/1985)		../ 75 / 53	85*/ 77*/ 55*
Prevalence of wasting (%, 1980/1988)		2	3
Prevalence of stunting (%, 1980/1988)		54	36
Daily per capita calorie supply (% of requirements, 1979-1981/1988)		94	105
Food production per capita index (Index 1979-1981=100, 1980/1990)		102	94
Household expenditure (% of total income, 1980-1985)	All food/cereals		33 / 12

HEALTH INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
ORT use rate (%, 1988-1989)			45
Access to health services	Total	..	56
(% of population, 1980/1985)	Urban/rural	../..	80/ 40
Access to safe water	Total	51	48
(% of population, 1980/1990)	Urban/rural	67/ 40	84/ 19
Access to adequate sanitation	Total	36	60
(% of population, 1980/1985)	Urban/rural	48/ 26	82/ 43
Births attended by trained personnel (%, 1980/1987)		..	50
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		..	..

Immunization		1981	1985	1990
One-year-olds (%) immunized against:	Tuberculosis	47	50	60
	DPT	42	54	76
	Polio	38a	54a	76
	Measles	44	71	75
Pregnant women (%) immunized against	Tetanus	20	19	12

/...

TABLE 1 (continued)

El Salvador

EDUCATION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Primary enrolment ratio (gross/net)	Total	74/ ..	80/ 72
(%, 1980/1988)	Male	74/ ..	79/ 71
	Female	74/ ..	81/ 73
Secondary enrolment ratio (gross/net)	Total	23/ ..	29/ 16
(%, 1980/1988)	Male	24/ ..	27/ 14
	Female	23/ ..	31/ 18
Adult literacy rate, 15 years & older	Total	57	73
(%, 1970/1990)	Male/female	61/ 53	76/ 70
Radio/television sets			
(per 1,000 population, 1980/1988)		342/66	402/84

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS		1970	1980	1985	1990	2000**
Total population	(Thousands)	3588.0	4525.0	4768.0	5252.0	6739.0
Population aged 0-15 years	(Thousands)	..		2314.4	2468.6	2950.7
Population aged 0-4 years	(Thousands)	..		788.2	839.7	1050.4
Urban population (% of total)		39	42	43	44	49
Life expectancy at birth	Total	57	57	60	64	69
(years)	Male	55	52	54	61	66
	Female	59	63	65	68	71
Total fertility rate		6.4	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.0
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)		44	40	37	36	34
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)		12	11	10	8	6

		About 1980	Most recent
Contraceptive prevalence rate		34	47
(%, 1978/1985)			
Population annual growth rate	Total	2.7	1.5
(%, 1965-1980/1980-1990)	Urban	3.5	2.2

ECONOMIC INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
GNP per capita annual growth rate		1.5	-0.6
(%, 1965-1980/1980-1990)			
Inflation rate (%, 1965-1980/1980-1989)		7	17
Population in absolute poverty	Urban/rural	20/ 32	../ ..
(%, 1980/1988)			
Household income share	Top 20%/bottom 40%	47/ 16	../ ..
(%, 1976/1988)			
Government expenditure	Health/education	9/ 20	7/ 17
(% of total expenditure, 1980/1989)	Defence	9	26
Household expenditure	Health/education		8/ 5
(% of total income, 1980-1985)			
Official development assistance:	US$ millions	97	446
(1980/1989)	As % of GNP	3	8
Debt service			
(% of goods & services exports, 1980/1989)		3	13

a/ 2 doses only.

Definitions, sources and symbols are described in the section preceding these data sheets.

* UNICEF field office source.

** United Nations Population Division projections based on past and current trends.

TABLE 2. EXPENDITURE UNDER PREVIOUS COOPERATION PERIOD, 1988-1991

(In thousands of United States dollars)

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR
LATEST BOARD APPROVAL: 1988
GENERAL RESOURCES: $2,889,000

	Supplies and equipment (incl. freight)		Training grants		Project staff		Other cash		Totals		
	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	Total
Health	344	1150	148	255	17		658	945	1167	2350	3517
Water supply and sanitation	26	498	10	10	15		24	112	75	620	695
Nutrition		44					40	8	40	52	92
Education	41	93	83	24	55	49	360	361	539	527	1066
Community organization and development		81	19	4	10		37	29	66	114	180
Women-centred programme	1	12	49	16			178	48	228	76	304
Children in especially difficult circumstances	29	108	42	85	51	48	51	108	173	349	522
Advocacy	16		71		71		379	3	537	3	540
Emergency	5	62	22	17		7	29	98	56	184	240
Planning and project support					317	246	139	257	456	503	959
Freight	6	58							6	58	64
GRAND TOTAL	468	2106	444	411	536	350	1895	1969	3343 a/	4836	8179

GR = General resources.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.
a/ Including allocation from global funds.

TABLE 3. PLANNED EXPENDITURE, 1992-1996

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country: EL SALVADOR Period covered: 1992-1996	Funding status	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
Health	GR	300	300	300	300	300	1500
	FSF	160					160
	USF(R)	714	968	1087	1087	975	4831
Water supply and sanitation a/	USF(R)	594	636	634	572	564	3000
Nutrition	GR	150	150	150	150	150	750
	USF(R)	110	110	110	110	110	550
Education	GR	150	150	150	150	150	750
	FSF	47					47
	USF(R)	861	824	809	770	697	3961
Children in especially difficult circumstances	GR	80	80	80	80	80	400
	USF(R)	327	247	201	170	135	1080
Social mobilization and advocacy	GR	75	75	75	75	75	375
Support to national policies	GR	45	45	45	45	45	225
Programme support	GR	150	150	150	150	150	750
Basic services in priority areas	GR	50	50	50	50	50	250
	NSF	200	200	200	200	200	1000
TOTAL	GR	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
	FSF	207					207
	USF(R)	2606	2785	2841	2709	2481	13422
	NSF	200	200	200	200	200	1000
GRAND TOTAL		3813	3785	3841	3709	3481	18629

GR = General resources.
NSF = New supplementary funding.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.
USF(R) = Unfunded supplementary funding subregional.
a/ The Government of Sweden has made a contribution to this programme which will be reflected in the system in late December.

TABLE 4. STAFFING FROM BUDGET AND PROGRAMME FUNDS

COUNTRY: EL SALVADOR	Number of posts	Amount (Thousands of United States dollars)
FINANCED FROM 1992-1993 APPROVED BUDGET: a/		
International Professional established posts	1	226
Local national Professional and General Service established posts	1	88
Operating costs		a/
Total	2	314
FINANCED FROM PROGRAMME FUNDS: b/		
International Professional project posts		
General resources		
Supplementary funds	2	452
Local national Professional and General Service project posts		
General resources		
Supplementary funds	11	414
Total	13	866

a/ El Salvador does not have a separate budget since it is a part of the Guatemala area office budget.

b/ For information source, see the 1992 revised post authorization table, dated 23 July 1991.